

Youth Employment and Entrepreneurship in Argentina: Evidence from Olavarria



COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING. Young individuals with different intellectual disabilities participated in a training workshop to craft tiles and lamps made of red clay which they sell afterwards. (Photo courtesy of CBMS Argentina)

Editor's Notes

The research results featured below are taken from the report on youth employment and entrepreneurship prepared by the CBMS-Argentina research team based on the CBMS survey conducted in 2014 in the town of Olavarria. The team is headed by Dr. Sebastian Auguste. For the full report, log on to <http://pep-net.org/cbms-working-papers>

Argentina, with its fair share of economic growth, crisis, and stagnation, experienced a rise in its unemployment rate of 18 percent in 1995 and 22 percent on average at the peak of the economic crisis during 2001-2002. Unemployment is measured not only by the adult member of the labor force, but also covers young individuals who are 15-24 years old. As may be noted worldwide, youth unemployment is

greater than those of the adults and Argentina is no exception to this trend.

For Argentina to measure the living conditions of its people, it needed a tool that will provide guidance on where it should focus its programs. Efforts were made to address this need. Prior to the introduction of the community-based monitoring system (CBMS), the government used a nationwide survey called SIEMPRO. It was implemented twice, but was discontinued after the economic crisis in 2001-2002.

CBMS was first introduced in 2011 to the big cities of Argentina-to Tandil, a province of Buenos Aires; and to Urundel, a province of Salta. No CBMS surveys were conducted in smaller cities of the country, hence, data on socioeconomic indicators, particularly on youth employment and

entrepreneurship, were limited to the bigger cities. However, it is a known fact that smaller cities of Argentina play big roles in the growth of its economy. At the time of this survey, almost 70 percent of the country's exports-mining, manufacturing, and agriculture-came from less urbanized areas.

To collect more details about the living conditions of people in the smaller towns of Argentina, the CBMS survey was conducted in several towns in Olavarria. This was funded by the Fundacion Loma Negra, the country's largest cement company. Such sponsorship aimed to help and find ways to lessen the dependency of people to the company.

The CBMS survey intended to provide household data that will characterize the communities and help the government initiate better public policies. In addition, it can help nongovernment organizations to pinpoint social activities that address the true needs of the people. It was administered to seven small towns in Olavarria, namely, Colonia Hinojo, Colonia San Miguel, Hinojo, Sierra Chica, Sierras Bayas, Villa A. Fortabat, and Villa Mi Serrania. The survey covered 12,107

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Research Results

out of the 14,758 residents. Aside from their proximity to the capital, these towns were chosen because they represented 90 percent of the population of Olavarria outside of the capital. Being close to the capital city means that there are more opportunities available and the people have access to a wider range of higher educational institutions. This also means that there is a higher propensity for youth migration. As noted, the population has grown in the last 10 years and the production sector is active.

Using the core indicators of CBMS

According to the 2010 Population Census, Olavarria has 111,708 inhabitants living mostly in the capital city. It has 20 small towns, situated mostly around the capital. As these towns are close to the capital, socioeconomic activities of the people are influenced. Economies are not very diverse because most were founded by European migrants and others were mining towns. Most of the small towns have good living conditions and human capital is abundant. However, good economic conditions do not automatically guarantee high economic growth. For instance, many young individuals of Olavarria have difficulties finding permanent jobs and/or starting a business.

The survey identified 4,732 valid households with individuals living in it, and administered the questionnaire to 4,158 homes, at a response rate of 88 percent. The total number of individuals in these households is 12,107, lower than the National Census 2010 data.

Housing and wealth

Squatting is not common in the small towns in Olavarria. The home ownership rate is 76 percent, higher than the national average at 68 percent. On the types of dwellings, the majority are houses and only a few are apartments. In general, the number of makeshift housing is very low and materials used are of good quality. Most of the households (72.3 percent) have access to pipeline water but access to public sewage is very low at 0.94 percent. Electricity is available in most areas of the city. When respondents

were asked to identify three important problems in their neighborhood, a surprisingly large number reported not having problems at all.

Youth movement and employment options

Unemployment in Olavarria is 8.4 percent higher than the national average, which is 6.3 percent. One contributing factor to this is the increasing rate of youth unemployment.

Respondents were asked why they quit searching for a job, and the main reason identified by the males was education, whereas for females it was housekeeping. Since the transition from being a student to a worker is not easy, many members of the younger population choose to stay in school and pursue a college degree. Some even move to a bigger city if it offers a wider range of university options.

Note that the movement of the youth is not only for education but also for employment. The perception that more jobs are available in bigger cities is also a

reason for their migration. Lack of employment opportunities, particularly for females, seems to be the problem in the areas analyzed. This was associated with the inadequacy to create enough jobs for all those able and willing to work.

Aside from getting employed, another option for a young individual is to become an entrepreneur. Since the market offers a smaller chance for a high-paying, more permanent job for the young population, others ended up as entrepreneurs. However, this is a more difficult option for those who come from low-income households since entrepreneurship requires capital.

Education among the youth

The proportion of children who are not attending school increases as they go from primary to secondary level. The percentage of repeaters is relatively high. This is also evident in bigger cities in Argentina. Since primary school is mandatory, enrollment is high. But as soon as they enter secondary level, the

Table 1. Selected Core Indicators for Olavarria

Dimensions of Poverty	Indicator	Olavarria (%)
Shelter	Proportion of households living in makeshift housing	0.2
	Proportion of households who are squatters	0.4
Water and Sanitation	Proportion of households without access to safe water supply (other than pipeline water)	27.7
	Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities	0.5
Income	Proportion of households whose members experienced hunger and have not anything to eat at least once in the last 30 days	2.1
	Proportion of households whose members experienced hunger and have not anything to eat more than 5 times in the last 30 days	1.0
	Proportion of households whose members experienced hunger and have not anything to eat more than 5 times in the last 30 days	0.2
Employment	Proportion of people in the labor force who are unemployed <i>*includes people looking actively for a job and do not have one as a percentage of active population (working or unemployed)</i>	8.4
Education	Proportion of children 6-12 yrs old not attending school	0.2
	Proportion of children 13-16 yrs old not attending school	3.5
	Proportion of children who are repeaters (children between 6 to 16 yrs old)	15.1
Health	Proportion of youth aged 15-24 who are not literate (cannot read and write)	1.6
	Proportion of households with female heads	32.1
	Proportion of young mothers' household (mothers who were less than 21 years old when they had their first baby)	31.3
	Proportion of current young mothers' households (proportion of mothers who are less than 40 years old and became first time mothers when they were less than 21 years old)	36.9
	Proportion of child deaths (0-5 years old)	0.2
Social Assistance	Proportion of women who died due to pregnancy-related causes	0.0
	Proportion of households that receive social assistance	15.6
	Proportion of households that receive universal subsidy per child	7.1

Source: CBMS Census in Olavarria, 2014

number of children attending school decreases since it is no longer mandatory. The same is true with tertiary education. For age group 17-18, after graduating from high school, this is when they make a choice between studying and working. It has been reported that the major cause of dropping out of school is economic—most of the dropouts work to support their economic needs.

Health and social assistance

No major health problems were reported by the respondents. Infant and maternal mortality rates are very low. The average age of death among the population occurs at 67.8 years old with 52 percent of deaths occurring above 70 years old. The proportion of households whose member experienced hunger varies across the towns that were analyzed but, on average, it was still low. Sierra Chica recorded the highest proportion for the occurrence of hunger at 3.5 percent; it also received the highest incidence of social assistance. Overall, social assistance was given to 15.6 percent of the respondents.

The coverage of health insurance in the region is high at 87.1 percent possibly because when one member of the family has a formal job, the insurance covers the entire family. Of the respondents, 87.1 percent is covered by social security, 4.5 percent is covered by a public program, and 8.2 percent of them have private insurance.

Highlighting youth employment and entrepreneurship

The youth who are 15-29 years old represents 21.3 percent of the total population of Olavarria. From the survey answered by an adult in the households, a rider questionnaire was given to young individuals who are 15-26 years old. Of the 2,105 respondents, 1,780 gave a positive response. The labor market situation for the youth in Olavarria is shown in Table 2.

From the table, note that as members of the youth population ages, the number of young individuals in Olavarria decreases. This phenomenon can be explained by youth migration where a large number of

young individuals move to bigger cities to pursue higher education.

The unemployment rate is quite high for young individuals. It is common knowledge that several factors affect the employability of an individual, particularly among the younger ones. Some of the studies in Argentina showed that youth unemployment is increasing, currently at 20 percent. It means that younger individuals are having difficulty finding a job, especially women and less educated individuals. Note that women tend to drop out of school because of pregnancy and/or marriage, in which case they generally stay at home to take care of the family, and hence, get less exposure to work experience. This lowers the possibility of a woman obtaining a more permanent job since many employers prefer those with experience or those with higher education.

Factoring in the experience and level of education, a young person who just graduated from high school has a lesser chance of getting permanent jobs. Some may be offered temporary or informal jobs. Based on the study, only a small portion of the youth are full-time workers, with only 243 cases out of the 1,360 economically active population. Most of the respondents are low-income earners, or 162 out of 402 individuals. Only 1.54 percent of the population is considered a high-income earner.

Table 2. Labor Market Conditions for the Youth, 15-26 Years Old, Olavarria

Age	Population	School Attendance Rate (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)
15	232	23.7	60
16	196	38.3	69
17	208	41.8	57
18	200	68.0	54
19	175	75.4	41
20	153	69.9	36
21	165	77.0	32
22	183	80.9	26
23	158	84.2	23
24	154	81.2	24
25	148	81.1	16
26	133	86.5	12
Total	2105	64.6	35

Source: CBMS Census in Olavarria, 2014

Since most of the jobs offered for young people are low income ones, some resort to other means of earning money, others choose to become entrepreneurs. But as mentioned earlier, pursuing higher education is a much more popular choice among the youth. If one chooses to become an entrepreneur, the challenges include an underdeveloped financial system, lack of microcredit, and lack of trainings and policies that will support them in putting up a business.

In some studies, such entrepreneurs are categorized into two—one is the early entrepreneur who starts business at a young age, and the other one is the mature entrepreneur (usually around 40 years old) who starts business at a mature age. Another category that is considered important to Latin American countries is the necessity-based subsistence entrepreneurship. This includes those who are not able to find jobs and start businesses to meet their needs. In a study by Anchorena and Ronconi (2012)¹, the authors shared that the majority of young entrepreneurs in Argentina are necessity entrepreneurs; people who enter this type of business are there to survive the daily cost of living. Most of them operate a small-scale business.

In Latin America, university graduates recorded higher propensity to become entrepreneurs. Also, Anchorena and Ronconi (2012) noted that the quantity of entrepreneurs is high, but the quality is low given that most are necessity entrepreneurs. Income plays a big role in one's probability to become an entrepreneur. However, compared to countries in Latin America, Argentina promotes entrepreneurial values more. In the city of Tandil, the number of young entrepreneurs is growing.

CBMS data for Olavarria showed that 101 out of 1,780 young individuals are running their own businesses; 30 started a business and failed, but are willing to start again; and 528 would like to be entrepreneurs. However, results of the CBMS survey recorded that 63 percent of the youth respondents were not

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¹Anchorena J. and Lucas Ronconi (2012) "Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial Values, and Public Policy in Argentina" IADB Working Paper Series No. IDB-WP-316, Inter-American Development Bank.

CBMS for Program Design and Targeting: The Case of Panabo City

Panabo City in Davao del Norte, Philippines, considered a third class city, has 40 barangays with a population of 174, 364, based on a National Statistics Office census in 2010. As in some other cities in the country, poverty is evident, many of the residents are unemployed and have poor health conditions. Infrastructure and basic utilities, such as electricity and water supply, are also insufficient.

For these reasons, poverty alleviation is a key concern of the city government of Panabo. It is trying to find ways to lower the poverty incidence by implementing poverty reduction projects. Therefore, it is crucial to have the right data, target the right program beneficiaries, and identify the right projects to address the more pressing needs of the people. However, the information at its disposal is only limited to national census data that are updated every 5 years. These are not enough to measure the impact of the existing programs of the city and as basis for launching complementary policies and projects.

In search of a better tool to gather correct and timely information that reflect the true situation and needs of the people, the community-based monitoring system (CBMS) was adopted and implemented by the city government of Panabo in 2010.

CBMS data and its pivotal role

Using the CBMS, the local government of Panabo City wanted to establish a baseline for assessing the poverty situation that will aid in better development planning, project development, and fiscal policy decisions. Data from the CBMS survey provided the city with a clear picture of the poverty situation in its locality. The CBMS also strengthened the monitoring and assessment system of existing local programs-by showing the effect of past

Table 1. Selected Core Indicators, Panabo City

Dimensions of Poverty	Indicator	Percentage
Health	Proportion of children under 5 years old who died	0.1
	Proportion of women who deaths due to pregnancy- related causes	0.0
	Proportion of children 0-5 years old who are malnourished	0.9
Income	Proportion of households with income below the poverty threshold	39.6
	Proportion of households with income below the food threshold	26.0
	Proportion of households that experienced hunger due to food shortage	0.8
Water and Sanitation	Proportion of households without access to safe water supply	62.9
	Proportion of households without access to sanitary toilet facilities	5.5
Shelter	Proportion of households living in makeshift housing	6.0
	Proportion of households who are informal settlers	4.4
Education	Proportion of children 6-12 years old who are not in elementary school	16.1
	Proportion of children 13-16 years old who are not in secondary school	38.0
Employment	Proportion of persons who are unemployed	1.8
Peace & Order	Proportion of persons who were victims of crime	0.2

Source: CBMS Census in Panabo City, 2010

and current projects and creating a general picture of the ongoing situation in the community.

In 2010, the CBMS census was administered to all 40 barangays in Panabo City. The results of the survey showed that out of 40 barangays, 39.58 percent of the households recorded a high magnitude of poverty, mostly in the urban areas. As a standard, poverty is measured by income below poverty threshold. Data in Table 1 shows a low level of mortality among children and women, as well as a small number of malnourished children. Security was not a problem since the number of recorded crimes is relatively

small. Meanwhile, housing data recorded a few number of households who live in makeshift houses and those who are considered informal settlers. The percentage of children who are not in school increases from 16.1 percent in elementary to 38.0 percent in secondary. This may be attributed to children who chose to leave school to earn money to help their families. Unemployment was only at 1.81 percent for the whole city of Panabo, which is low compared to the national average of 7.3 percent. Despite the low unemployment rate, many households still had income below the poverty threshold.

INSTALLATION OF JETMATIC PUMPS.

Several jetmatic pumps were installed in JOESIL Village III in Barangay Cagangohan, Panabo City. (Photo courtesy of LGU-Panabo City)





PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION. The local government of Panabo City launched several projects to address the needs of their people including livelihood programs and supplemental feeding. (Photo courtesy of LGU-Panabo City)

Of all the indicators, access to safe water was the most striking. Data revealed that 3,144 of the recorded 3,426 households in New Visayas had no access to safe water, and the same is true for 62.9 percent of the residents of the whole city. It means that many people have difficulty getting potable water for their families, resulting in poor health conditions.

Based on statistical analysis, data from the CBMS census reveal that poverty in Panabo City is correlated to the following indicators: malnutrition, lack of decent housing, access to safe water, literacy, and unemployment. Four of these indicators - lack of decent homes (+), accessibility to safe water (-), literacy (-), and unemployment (+)-showed strong correlation to poverty, with unemployment having the largest influence.

With this set of information, the local government evaluated the effectiveness of its current projects and its future projects plans to help eradicate poverty. These results were presented in development planning sessions of the city government to evaluate and improve project designs and the programs being implemented. Eventually, CBMS data were productively used in the following plans and agenda: Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP), Barangay Development Plan (BDP), Local Development Investment Programming (LDIP), Grassroots Participatory Budgeting (GPB), Executive-Legislative Agenda (ELA), and City Year-End

Evaluation & Strategic Planning Workshop.

Efforts of the city government of Panabo

The city government uses the results of the CBMS survey as a baseline data to assess the effectiveness of its current projects. From the results of correlation studies, it developed a local poverty reduction framework. Also through the CBMS data, thematic maps were generated to help target the right beneficiaries of a particular project. The CBMS data were also helpful in designing proposed programs and projects since the city government was able to pinpoint the needs and location of target beneficiaries.

To address the four significant poverty indicators from the Panabo City CBMS census, projects were rolled out accordingly. For instance, since the lack of decent housing correlates strongly to poverty, the housing project JOESIL Village III was launched. Situated in Barangay Cagangohan, this housing project targeted the poorest of the poor households with 73 families as beneficiaries. Several livelihood trainings were also offered to poor communities to help them generate extra income for their families. Livelihood trainings were administered in JOESIL Village III where 45 individuals attended and received livelihood trainings.

Since the majority of the households do not have access to safe water, jetmatic pumps were installed at JOESIL Village III

where 73 households are located. Supplemental feedings were also administered in areas that recorded high number of malnourished children. At the village housing project of the government, 58 malnourished children were fed and continuously monitored as a part of this program. Women from the local community helped prepare meals distributed to the children.

To raise health awareness, parents were given lectures in their respective barangays. The City Health Office gave lectures about health and common health problems for 45 parents in JOESIL Village. These are some of the programs that the city government of Panabo designed as a result of adopting the CBMS.

Benefits of CBMS

Through the CBMS, the government was able to identify key indicators of poverty, and accordingly developed reforms in the programs to effectively enhance poverty reduction efforts. The data provided a direction by anchoring programs and projects toward poverty alleviation based on the CBMS data and maps. City planners and development workers can now see the clear picture as to where the programs are headed. With the use of the CBMS data, Panabo City can now provide detailed answers to questions as who are the poor, where are the poor, why are they poor, and how do they live. *

Local Execs Convene at the 11th CBMS Philippines National Conference



PANEL DISCUSSION. From left to right, BLGD Director Anna Liza Bonagua of DILG, Department of Budget and Management Secretary Florencio Abad, and ULAP National President and Governor of Oriental Mindoro Alfonso Umali, Jr. led the bottom-up budgeting (BUB) discussion at the 11th CBMS National Conference last February 2-4, 2015 at Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria.

At least 750 delegates dominated by government officials, including local chief executives (LCEs) who were implementing the community-based monitoring system (CBMS) in the Philippines convened at the 11th CBMS National Conference last February 2-4, 2015 at Crowne Plaza Manila Galleria at Mandaluyong City, Philippines. This year's conference theme was, "Transforming Communities through More Responsive National and Local Budgets," an indication of the growing relevance of CBMS in local government planning and budgeting. Also in attendance were heads and representatives of selected national government agencies, and non-government organizations (NGOs).

Keynote speakers were Secretary Florencio Abad of the Department of Budget and Management (DBM), and Undersecretary Austere Panadero of the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG). Representing the Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines (ULAP) in the panel discussion on bottom-up planning and budgeting was

their National President, Gov. Alfonso Umali, Jr. of Oriental Mindoro province.

Sharing of Good Practices and Lessons Learned in the Use of CBMS

The 3-day policy forum featured presentations by LCEs and heads of planning departments of local government units (LGUs). They discussed the role of CBMS and actual uses of the data they generate for local governance, program design and targeting, bottom-up budgeting (BUB), disaster-hazard mapping, and impact monitoring.

In this forum, the Province of Palawan presented its time-series data generated from its adoption of the CBMS since 1999. Palawan was the first to province-wide adopt the CBMS as a tool for local development planning, has conducted six rounds of CBMS household census, and

has since produced household- and individual-level data from these censuses. The 2014 CBMS census round of Palawan already made use of the CBMS Accelerated Poverty Profiling (APP) module-using tablets loaded with the CBMS APP software to collect data. This software is being shared by the CBMS Network to LGUs in the country that are implementing the CBMS methodology.

Other LGUs that presented and shared their uses of CBMS-generated data for various thematic concerns are Panabo City, Davao del Norte; the municipality of Kibalawan, Davao del Sur; Santiago City, Isabela; San Mateo, Isabela; Allacapan, Cagayan; Buenavista, Marinduque; Roxas, Palawan; Carmona, Cavite; Antipolo City, Rizal; Mulanay, Quezon; and Manolo Fortich, Bukidnon.

The CBMS International Network Coordinating Team of the De La Salle University (DLSU) also presented its ongoing PAGE-CBMS research study on youth employment and entrepreneurship, and on social protection in the informal sector. It also presented its latest research findings on the uses of CBMS data for impact monitoring. These include the CBMS studies on the impact of climate change on food security and nutrition, and on the impact of the unconditional cash transfer program in communities affected by typhoon Yolanda (typhoon Haiyan).



CBMS IN NORTHERN MINDANAO. Governor Jurdin Jesus Romualdo presents the uses of CBMS in Northern Mindanao.



LAUNCHING OF THE MANY FACES OF POVERTY - VOLUME 6. From left to right, DILG-Cordillera Administrative Regional Director John Castaneda, CBMS Network Team Leader Dr. Celia Reyes, together with Governor Elias Bulut of Apayao, and DILG Undersecretary Austere Panadero in the launching of the Many Faces of Poverty publication at the 11th CBMS National Conference.

Launching of the Many Faces of Poverty Publication

The CBMS Network also officially launched during the conference its publication, *Many Faces of Poverty*, Vol. 6-a compendium of data on the different dimensions of poverty based on the conduct of CBMS censuses in selected sites in the Philippines. This latest volume features the provinces of Apayao,

Benguet, Camiguin, Guimaras, Ifugao, Kalinga, and Surigao del Norte. Leading the LGU officials of the featured provinces were Governors Elias Bulut of Apayao, and Jurdin Jesus Romualdo of Camiguin.

Partner organizers in this year's conference included DILG-Cordillera Administrative Region led by Regional Director (RD) John Castaneda, DILG-Region 2 led by (OIC) RD Marlo Iringan, DILG-CALABARZON led by RD

Josefina Castilla-Go, DILG-MIMAROPA led by (OIC) RD James Fadrilan, DILG-Region VIII led by RD Pedro Noval, and DILG Region XI (Davao) led by RD Wilhelm Suyco.

The annual CBMS Philippines National Conference is organized by the PEP Asia-CBMS Network Coordinating Team of DLSU, in collaboration with the DILG, and supported by the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA), the National Anti-Poverty Commission (NAPC), and the ULAP. *

4 countries participate in PEP-CBMS-School on Accelerated Poverty Profiling

A training workshop was held last February 9-13, 2015 in Manila for the new CBMS country projects under the "PEP-Policy Analysis on Growth and Employment" (PAGE) program supported by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom.

This training workshop under the PAGE program was designed to build the capacities of the research teams of PAGE-round 2 CBMS projects, by adopting and implementing the CBMS tools such as (i) the CBMS Accelerated Poverty Profiling (APP) System, which uses android gadgets or tablets for the conduct of field data collection; (ii) the CBMS Statistical Simulator for data processing; and (iii) the CBMS-QGIS for poverty mapping, and in the design of similar systems for ongoing CBMS projects.

CBMS WORKSHOP. CBMS researchers from Ethiopia, Kenya, Togo, and South Africa participated in a training workshop on CBMS APP System.

Eight researchers from four CBMS project teams from partner institutions in Ethiopia, Kenya, Togo, and South Africa participated in the week-long workshop, which also included mentoring sessions of the teams with designated resource persons from the CBMS Network Coordinating Team led by Dr. Celia Reyes.

The workshop was organized by the PEP Asia-CBMS Network Coordinating Office of the De La Salle University (DLSU), Philippines. *



Research Results

CBMS Research from page 3...

interested in starting their own business. Yet, when asked if they believed that there are business opportunities in their towns, 44.2 percent of them answered positively.

Most of the young individuals do not own a business, only 5.7 percent of the youth are business owners. One reason might be the lack of capital. Of the 101 who are currently running their businesses, 44 are low-income earners. When asked as to why they put up their own business, most of them answered that they were motivated by the desire to have their own income and they were not forced to become entrepreneurs.

Conclusions and recommendations

CBMS was successful in providing an essential set of data that will help determine the needs of the towns in Olavarria. As mentioned earlier, pursuing a higher education is a much more popular option among the youth. Hence, the percentage of employed youth is comparatively lower than the percentage of students. It has been pointed out that most of the towns in this study have migration concerns after young individuals finish their secondary education. For bigger cities, youth migration is later compensated by the movement of the youth to main cities to work for industries, such as mining and manufacturing. Notably, those who choose to stay in their towns are low-

income earners. As for youth entrepreneurs, most of them stay in their towns and starts a business. So, this should be seen as an opportunity for growth, thus, programs to promote and develop entrepreneurship should be implemented.

At the time this survey was administered, there were no government policies that focused mainly on the issue of youth employment and entrepreneurship. There were no trainings for the youth (e.g., skills training, etc.) to prepare them for available jobs in their towns. Further efforts should be made by the government to offer more opportunities for young individuals who are searching for a job. Meanwhile, exposure to entrepreneurship is lacking. The city government should consider helping those interested in starting up a business since many of these individuals prefer to stay in their towns. This means that if businesses do well, it can possibly generate employment opportunities for other individuals. The government may support interested individuals through trainings and financial aid. Secondary school has a great potential to train young individuals to become high-quality entrepreneurs.

As for other policies and programs that the government wants to implement, it should take into consideration the rich data from the CBMS survey that pointed out the needs of these towns. *

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The **Updates** may be downloaded free from the Project's website:
<http://www.pep-net.org>.

For inquiries, please write or call:
PEP Asia & CBMS Network Office
Angelo King Institute for
Economic and Business Studies
De La Salle University-Manila
10th Flr. Angelo King International Center
Estrada cor. Arellano Sts., Malate,
Manila 1004, Philippines
Tel No: (632) 523-8888 loc. 274
DL/Telefax No: (632) 526-2067
E-mail: cbms@benilde.edu.ph
cbms.network@gmail.com

Editorial Staff

Celia M. Reyes
Editor-in-Chief

Rachelle Gladys M. Audar
Steffie Joi I. Calubayan
Novee Lor C. Leyso
Anne Bernadette E. Mandap
Jasmindra A. Quilitis
Researchers/Writers

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PEP Asia and CBMS Network Office
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Estrada cor. Arellano Sts., Malate, Manila 1004, Philippines

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